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acumen in the linguistic section of the work. He succeeds in orienting the Molise dialect upon the great body of Slavic speech and shows whence the migration was derived; and, by a critical examination of speech forms, is able to identify its period quite independently of the formal record of documents. It affords a most interesting example of the contribution of philology to the art of the historian.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Palæolithic Man and Terramara Settlements in Europe. Being the Munro Lectures in Anthropology and Prehistoric Archæology in Connection with the University of Edinburgh. Delivered during Feb. and March 1912. By Robert Munro. xxi and 507 pp. Ills., bibliogr., index. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, 1912. Macmillan Co., New York. 16s. 10 x 7.

Viewed as a compendium this work is very timely. The sudden increase of our knowledge of the earliest men of Europe derived from the discovery of their graphic arts in southern France and northern Spain, the recent discoveries in England of the man of Galley Hill and the woman of the Piltdown skull, these make it of extreme value that we have in convenient summary the results of previous discovery. The volume is introductory. Relative to the study of prehistoric man it is in a certain sense a primer; therefore it is most strongly characterized by the summation of definitely accepted results of the early finds. Dr. Munro, in these lectures to beginners in anthropology, did not find it incumbent upon him to attempt the decision of controverted points. He has rendered more valuable service by stating with fairness each theory of explanation. This is particularly well shown in his chapter on *Pithecanthropus erectus*. While these lectures are expressly designed to prepare students for the more detailed study of fossil man, they will serve the general reader excellently as affording a clear conspectus of all that is known on the subject up to the present.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Die germanischen Stämme und die Kulturen zwischen Oder und Passarge zur römischen Kaiserzeit. Von Erich Blume. 1. Teil: Text. vi and 213 pp. Map, ills. Mannus-Bibliothek, No. 8. Curt Kabiszsch, Würzburg, 1912. Mk. 8. 10½ x 7½.

This volume finds its place in a considerable and rapidly growing library of the literature of the early history of Europe. It deals with a history of which there are no written records. It is based upon the record yielded by careful search of the soil itself for its treasure of trifles lost or discarded ages ago. Here we have the record for a small area in Germany, no more than the district between the Oder and the Passarge, and a study limited to the Roman imperial age. In general this method of close study of limited areas and particular epochs has been found to yield the most satisfactory results. The method of such work has become standardized into a conventional form based upon the results of similar experience. The nature of the terrain is carefully set forth in order to afford the best information about the sites where finds are made. Each object is described as to its site and the conditions of its discovery, objects of similar type are brought together for comparison in the discussion. The museum deposit is sedulously noted so that the special student may be able to pursue his researches with ease and celerity. The best result of any such monograph is to serve as an index whereby the more general investigator may lay his hand upon all the material remains which may serve in the elaboration of whatever thesis he may contemplate. The wealth of the illustrations in this volume should prove of great assistance.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Diagrams of Storm Tracks and Thermo-Isopleths. By J. I. Craig. 2 pp. Diagrams. Reprint, Meteor. Rept., 1910, Part 2, Surv. Dept., Egypt. Cairo, 1913.

Mr. J. I. Craig, whose name is already well known in connection with the meteorological work of the Egyptian Survey Department, has lately plotted the